

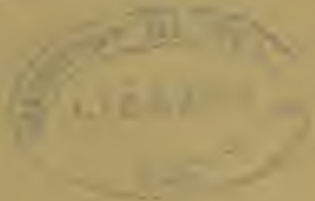
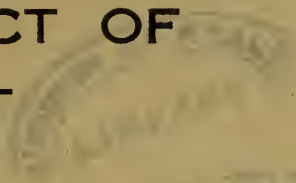
BAGSHOT

RARY

413(3) BAGSHOT

Surrey

RURAL DISTRICT OF  
BAGSHOT



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# REPORT

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OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1947

Printed by  
PHILPOTT & Co. (SURBITON) LTD.,  
40-42, Brighton Road, Surbiton.



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# ANNUAL REPORT

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Council Offices,

Weybridge.

August, 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bagshot Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1947.

From a perusal of the vital statistics which follow it will be seen that the natural increase in population from the excess of births over deaths was eighty-one. The birth-rate for the year was 16.87 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 14.68 for 1946. The death-rate was 10.82 per 1,000 as compared with 9.30 for 1946. The infant mortality rate of 17.70 per 1,000 live births is a remarkably low figure.

The incidence of major infectious disease continued at a low level despite the increased number of cases of poliomyelitis generally throughout the County. There was no mortality from any acute infectious disease.

Only one notified case of diphtheria falls to be recorded in a non-immunised school child. All the Council schools have been visited during the year and immunisation or re-inoculation carried out as required.

Considerable progress has been made with housing during the year and forty-five families were rehoused in new Council houses. The Ex-Service camps, where over one hundred families are in residence, have required considerable attention in improvements of amenities and repair.

Following on the rejection of the Surrey County Council Scheme for the main drainage of North West Surrey, the urgent question of the sewerage of Chobham and Bisley has been re-

opened with the Ministry. Negotiations with regard to costs and acquisition of suitable sites are proceeding.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to Members and Officers of the Council, to the County Medical Staff and Medical Practitioners in the district for their very helpful assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

## Public Health Officers of the Authority:—

- (a) Medical Officer of Health :  
D. P. MACIVER, M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban Districts of Walton and Weybridge and Chertsey. He is also Medical Officer for Ottershaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

- (b) Senior Sanitary Inspector :  
A. L. ALDRIDGE, M.S.I.A.

Mr. A. L. Aldridge holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for sanitary inspectors, and the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods. In addition to his general duties as sanitary inspector, Mr. Aldridge carries out the duties of Cleansing Superintendent.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :  
J. METCALFE, A.R.San.I.

Mr. J. Metcalfe holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

- (c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health :

Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,177
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,400
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,730
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£121,731
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£507

## Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The District, which comprises three parishes, Bisley, Chobham and Windlesham, is chiefly residential in character. There are no large factories in the area and a large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture, dairy farming and nursery gardening.

## Vital Statistics.

	1947	1946
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate) ... ..	226	194
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population ... ..	16.87	14.68
Number of Still Births ... ..	4	9
Number of Deaths ... ..	145	123
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population ... ..	10.82	9.30
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths ... ..	81	71
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year) ... ..	4	3
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	17.70	15.46
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth ... ..	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population ... ..	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox, Whooping-cough, Measles, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and "Fevers" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population ... ..	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under two years of age per 1,000 births ... ..	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.52	0.83
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ... ..	2.61	2.20
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population ... ..	2.69	2.42
Death-Rate from Respiratory Diseases (non-tuberculous) ... ..	1.19	0.76

## Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Live Births:			
Legitimate ... ..	121	91	212
Illegitimate ... ..	8	6	14
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ... ..			16.87
1946 ... ..			14.68
Mean of five years 1942 to 1946 ... ..			16.43
Still Births ... ..	2	2	4
Rate per 1,000 total births ... ..			17.39
1946 ... ..			44.34
Deaths (net) ... ..	73	72	145
1946 ... ..	51	72	123
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ... ..			10.82
1946 ... ..			9.30
Mean of five years 1942 to 1946 ... ..			10.39
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:			
	Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) births.		
Puerperal Sepsis ... .. Nil		—	
Other Puerperal Causes ... .. Nil		—	
1946 ... .. Nil		—	
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:			
All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..			17.70
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..			18.87
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..			0.00



The following table shows the birth and death rates per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1946 and 1947.

**COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.**

		Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
		Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
		1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
Bagshot R.D.	...	16.87	14.68	10.82	9.30	17.70	15.46	0.00	0.00
England and Wales	... ..	20.5	19.63	12.0*	11.5*	41†	43†	1.17	1.43

\*Per 1,000 total population.  
†Per 1,000 related births.

**CAUSES OF DEATH.**

	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES: ... ..	73	72
Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	4	3
Other forms of tuberculosis ... ..	—	—
Syphilitic diseases ... ..	—	—
Influenza ... ..	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ... ..	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	—
Cancer ... ..	19	16
Diabetes ... ..	—	—
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ... ..	5	8
Heart Disease ... ..	18	18
Other diseases of circulatory system ... ..	—	4
Bronchitis ... ..	5	3
Pneumonia ... ..	3	2
Other respiratory diseases ... ..	3	—
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ... ..	—	—
Diarrhoea (under two years) ... ..	—	—
Appendicitis ... ..	—	1
Other digestive diseases ... ..	1	—
Nephritis ... ..	2	3
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis ... ..	—	—
Other maternal causes ... ..	—	—
Premature birth ... ..	1	2
Congenital debility, etc. ... ..	2	2
Suicide ... ..	1	—
Road traffic accidents ... ..	3	—
Other violent causes ... ..	1	2
All other causes ... ..	5	8

### Laboratory Facilities:—

(1) Water. Samples of water supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company are submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination to the Clinical Research Association.

Water samples are taken from all new wells and from old wells which are suspected to be defective, and submitted to the Epsom Public Health Laboratory.

(2) Specimens relating to infectious diseases and routine samples of water and milk have been examined at the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom since 1944. Specimens of an urgent nature, *e.g.*, diphtheria swabs, can be sent for examination to the Laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey. Payment for these services ceased in March, 1947, and this very useful and necessary work in the control of infectious diseases and examination of food in relation to cases or outbreaks of food poisoning is now undertaken at no cost to the Local Authority.

Routine samples of water, milk and ice-cream have been examined at Epsom throughout the year.

The Bacteriologist at the Epsom Laboratory is also prepared to act in a consultative capacity and this service is much appreciated.

### Ambulance Facilities:—

Name of Authority and Telephone Number.	Number of Ambulances.	Address of Ambulance Station.
Case of Infectious Disease :		
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board.	Two	The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.
Ottershaw 30.		
Non-infectious Cases :		
S. John Ambulance Brigade.	One	Grove's Garage, Jenkin's Hill, Bagshot.
Bagshot 72.		

### Nursing in the Home.

#### Midwives:—

There are three Midwives practising in the Rural District and supervised by the County Health Department. In addition one Midwife practises at the Duchess of Connaught Memorial Nursing Home, Bagshot.

**District Nurses:—**

Three District Nurses are in practice in the Rural District.

**Health Visitors:—**

There are two County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

**Clinics and Treatment Centres:—**

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes.

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
Bagshot	St. Anne's Parish Hall	School Medical	Every Tuesday
		Child Welfare	Every Tuesday
Chobham	Village Hall	School Medical	2nd & 4th Wednesday
		Child Welfare	2nd & 4th Tuesday
Windlesham	Village Institute	School Medical	1st & 3rd Monday
		Child Welfare	1st & 3rd Monday
Lightwater	All Saints Church Hall	School Medical	2nd & 4th Tuesday
		Child Welfare	2nd & 4th Tuesday

Special clinics for dental and eye treatment are also held monthly or as required.

**Tuberculosis Dispensary:—**

The Bagshot Rural District is served by the tuberculosis dispensary at Clarence Avenue, Woking, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends for consultation each Monday at 10.0 a.m., and the second Monday of a month at 5.30 p.m.

**Venereal Disease:—**

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area :

GUILDFORD :—Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Saturdays 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

Females—Mondays 2.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

KINGSTON :—Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.  
Females—5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING :—Woking and District Victoria Hospital.  
Males—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.  
Females—Tuesdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.  
Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

**Hospitals:—**

Voluntary General Hospitals :  
Windlesham Cottage Hospital ;  
King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor ;  
Victoria Hospital, Woking.

The establishment of Botleys Park E.M.S. Hospital, Chertsey, now known as St. Peter's Hospital, has proved very helpful to General Practitioners and their patients.

Infectious Disease Hospital :  
The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water Supply:—

The Parish of Bisley is within the area of supply of the Woking Water and Gas Company, and the Parishes of Chobham and Windlesham are within the area of supply of the South West Suburban Water Company.

Samples of the Company's water are submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination to the Clinical Research Association. These samples are taken in rotation from the districts within the area of supply and a summary of these examinations is given below.

An arrangement has been made with the majority of the District Councils supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company whereby a fortnightly sample of water was taken in rotation throughout the area of supply. Analysis is undertaken by the Clinical Research Association and the results are available to each participating authority.

Many properties, in the Chobham and Bisley area especially, have to rely on shallow well waters. The combination of shallow well water for drinking purposes with cesspool drainage in these areas represents a very real menace to public health.

Bacteriological examinations were made of nine shallow wells during the year, and in 7 cases the water was unsatisfactory, 6 of the properties concerned were subsequently connected to the Company's mains, and one was under consideration at the end of the year. Of the two remaining cases, one sample was satisfactory and the other a border-line case with no main service available.

During 1947, there were 567 yards of 4" and 351 yards of 3" water main laid in the parish of Chobham and 64 houses connected to the Company's supply. In the parish of Windlesham 600 yards of 4" main were laid and 39 houses connected to the main supply. No extensions of water mains were made in the parish of Bisley, but 25 houses were connected to the Company's supply.

## BAGSHOT R.D.C.

### Summary of analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the South West Suburban Water Co.:—

Date sample taken	...	4th Feb.	6th May	29th July	14th Oct.
Organisms per c.c. producing visible colonies on Agar plates at 20°C.	...	3	3	4,572	2
Organisms per c.c. producing visible colonies on Agar plates at 37.5°C.	...	5	2	3,794	2
B. Coli.	...	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.	7 per 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.
Streptococci	...	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.

### Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000

Albuminoid nitrogen	...	0.0108	0.0064	0.0046	0.0048
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	...	0.052	0.060	0.058	0.045

### Water Supplies:—

Parish.	No. of Houses.	Main Water. Direct.	Stand-pipes.	Wells, Springs, or streams.
Bisley	280	226	—	54
Chobham	1580	1317	2	261
Camp Huts	100	100	—	—
Windlesham	1760	1729	3	28
C.D. Camp	17	17	—	—

### Drainage and Sewerage:—

The Parish of Windlesham, which includes Bagshot and Lightwater, and a small portion of Sunningdale, has a main drainage scheme. There was no extension of sewers during the year.

Many cases of serious nuisance from sewage effluent and inadequate drainage of houses continued to arise during the year in Chobham, West End, and Bisley. These conditions are bound to recur, particularly in low lying districts in wet weather, and can only be temporarily abated. Many areas are now too urbanised to permit of primitive methods of disposal of waste water and contents of pail closets to small back gardens.

### **Chobham Sewerage:—**

The Surrey County Council scheme for the Main Drainage of North West Surrey was rejected by the majority of the County Districts concerned at the end of 1946. Following on this the Ministry of Health and Surrey County Council were approached by the Bagshot Rural District Council for permission to make an early start with their original scheme of 1936. The Council were referred to Ministry of Health Circular 87/47 on Rural Sewerage, from which it was apparent that their original scheme for 1936 would not now be entertained as the amount of work in the near future was conditioned by available labour and materials. Sewerage of rural districts is now recommended to be dealt with by parishes rather than by districts where the cost and length of collecting sewers and rising mains are considered prohibitive.

It is ironical that the 1936 scheme should have been postponed in order that the Council might consider a larger scheme in conjunction with neighbouring districts and that twelve years later the Council should be advised to consider smaller editions of their original scheme. A complete reversal of policy has, therefore, further delayed the original scheme. From an aesthetic point of view the fewer sewage disposal works there are in the district the better, and it is regrettable that the utilisation of the present sewage disposal works at Lightwater is not considered practicable.

Following on reports from the officials concerned the Council have recommended that the following order of priority should be given:—

- (1) Sewerage of Chobham Village.
- (2) Sewerage of Burrow Hill.
- (3) Sewerage of West End.
- (4) Sewerage of Bisley.

The Council have had several interviews with Engineering Inspectors of the Ministry of Health during the year where costs and acquisition of suitable sites for disposal works have been discussed. At the time of this report negotiations with regard to acquisition of suitable sites are proceeding.

The Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health have, since 1933, stressed the menace of the health of the community from the prevalence of sewage effluent in open ditches and drains and the pollution of streams. As a result of new building estates these insanitary conditions are being considerably aggravated. It is sincerely hoped that a start may at last be made this year with this very essential public health requirement.



**Closet Accommodation:—**

		No. of Houses.	Water Closets.	Pail Closets.	Privies.	Chemical Closets.
Bisley	...	280	127	147	2	4
Chobham	...	1680	937	715	4	24
Windlesham	...	1777	1707	63	—	7

**Public Cleansing—Scavenging:—**

Dry refuse is collected fortnightly in the three parishes and two vehicles are employed for this purpose. A van is also used for the collection of salvage.

Disposal is effected by sorting and filling up a low lying field.

**Salvage:—**

During the year £1,280 4s. 3d. was realised from the sale of salvaged goods.

**Cesspool and Earth Closet Cleansing.****Chobham and Bisley:—**

The Council has not undertaken the cleansing of cesspools and earth closets in the parishes of Bisley and Chobham and there is no rate levied for this purpose. Arrangements can be made with the Parish of Windlesham for cesspools to be emptied upon payment. 934 cesspools were emptied in the two parishes during the year.

**Windlesham:—**

During the year a new Dennis Cesspool emptier with a tank capacity of 800 gallons was purchased by the parish of Windlesham, and a reconditioned engine fitted to the existing 750 gallon Dennis Cesspool emptier. The purchase of this additional machine has ensured prompt attention being given to all requests. 426 cesspools were emptied in the parish during the year.

The contents of cesspools are tipped, when possible, on to farm land, but in very wet weather it is necessary to discharge the same into the main sewers at specified manholes, where flushing chambers ensure that the sewage is diluted at once. Sludge from the cesspools is mixed with ashes and disposed of at the Depot.



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### Report of the Sanitary Inspector:—

Dwelling houses inspected under the Rural Housing survey	64
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts ... ..	79
Premises inspected under the Public Health Acts other than above ... ..	169

### Inspection of:—

Food stores and under the Meat Regulations ... ..	171
Cowsheds and Dairies ... ..	120
Slaughterhouses ... ..	—
Workshops, etc. ... ..	19
Common Lodging House ... ..	15
Encampments (Tent and Van Dwellers) ... ..	20
<hr/>	
Inspections ...	657
Re-Inspections ...	269
<hr/>	
Total	926
<hr/>	

### Verbal Notices:—

Number of verbal notices given ... ..	75
Number of verbal notices complied with ... ..	60
Number of verbal notices in respect of which work is in hand ... ..	12
Number of verbal notices outstanding ... ..	3

### Preliminary Written Notices:—

Number of preliminary notices served ... ..	155
Number of preliminary notices complied with ... ..	90
Number of preliminary notices in respect of which work is in hand ... ..	33
Number of preliminary notices outstanding ... ..	32

### Particulars of Work carried out during the year as a result of representations made by the Sanitary Inspector:—

Dirty rooms cleansed ... ..	41
Dampness to walls remedied ... ..	18
Roofs repaired ... ..	18
Eaves-guttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	23
Floors repaired or renewed ... ..	25
Plastering to walls and ceilings repaired ... ..	29
Ranges and Fireplaces repaired or renewed ... ..	10

Repairs to windows, brickwork, etc. ... ..	27
Drains repaired or cleansed ... ..	12
New drains laid ... ..	2
Closets repaired or cleansed ... ..	15
Main water laid on in lieu of well supply ... ..	41
Sanitary dustbins provided ... ..	102
Defects remedied under Factory and Workshop Act ...	8
Pollution of Watercourses abated ... ..	5
Overcrowding abated ... ..	35
Defects remedied at Dairies and Cowsheds ... ..	7
Number of samples of milk taken for analysis ... ..	18
Number of samples of mains water taken for analysis ...	8
Number of samples of well water taken for analysis ...	9
Number of samples of Ice Cream taken for analysis ...	8
Number of Cesspools emptied by Council ... ..	1360
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ... ..	16
Premises disinfested of vermin ... ..	8

### Smoke Abatement:—

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

### Factories Act, 1937:—

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.)

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	51	39	3	—
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) to which Section 7 applies				
(a) Subject to the Local Authori- ties (Transfer of Enforce- ment) Order, 1938† ... ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Others ...	44	27	2	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act‡ ex- cluding out- workers' premises)	10	10	1	—
TOTAL ...	105	76	6	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found:—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	5	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not in- cluding offences re- lating to Homework)	6	6	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	14	14	—	—	—

utwork (Sections 110 and 111):—

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
earing apparel: Making, etc. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
sket making ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	3	—	—	—	—	—

### **Swimming Baths and Pools:—**

There is one privately owned swimming bath open to the public in the area. Purification of the water is carried out by sand filtration and chlorination.

No Byelaws are in force for the purpose of exercising control over swimming pools in this area.

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs:—**

Three houses were found to be infested by Bed Bugs.

The dwellings and belongings of all prospective occupiers of Council Houses are examined for the presence of vermin.

Disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority by means of spraying with Zaldecide and fumigation with Sulphur Dioxide and Cimex.

### **Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and The Infestation Order, 1943:—**

By the end of the year 75% of the survey under the Ministry of Food Private Dwellings Rodent Scheme had been completed and approximately 50% of the infestations treated and cleared. In addition a sewer baiting test was carried out during the year on 10% of the manholes on the sewerage system with negative results. It was found necessary to appoint a temporary Rodent Operator to assist the Council's full time Rodent Operator in the Private Dwellings survey.

During the course of the year, treatment was carried out at 406 premises, and it is estimated 6,225 rats were destroyed, of which 1,153 carcasses were picked up.

### **Premises and Occupations Controlled by Byelaws:—**

No offensive trade has been established and there are no known underground sleeping rooms.

There is one Common Lodging House in the district which is situated at Bagshot and is registered to accommodate 32 male lodgers. This is an old building with low ceilings and several of the rooms cannot be adapted to give adequate lighting and ventilation. The premises are badly sited in a congested area. When the acute shortage of houses in the district is relieved it is hoped that these premises may be closed.

## **SCHOOLS.**

There are nine public elementary schools in the district, one in the parish of Bisley, four in the parish of Chobham and four in the parish of Windlesham. All have a main water supply, but only the four in the Windlesham Parish are connected to the main sewers.

## HOUSING.

### 1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	143
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	161
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	64
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	75
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	12
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	122

### 2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without the Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	81
--	----

### 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

#### A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices	
(a) By owners ... ..	1
(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ..	—

#### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	10
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	8
(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ..	—

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders made prior to 1937 ... ..	—

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ... ..	4
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ... ..	—

**Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV—Overcrowding:—**

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	62
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	90
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	436
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	34
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	35
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	283
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	—

**Re-housing Programme:—**

At the end of 1947 the progress made was as follows :—

BISLEY :	Eight houses were completed and occupied.
CHOBHAM :	Roads and sewers were completed. Ten houses are under construction.
WEST END :	Swedish Houses : Eight houses were completed and occupied.
	No. 2 Site : Roads and sewers were completed and fourteen houses are under construction.
	Brentmoor Road : Four houses were completed and occupied and four are under construction.



**WINDLESHAM :** Fifteen houses were completed and occupied.

Fifteen houses are under construction.

**LIGHTWATER :** Ten houses were completed and occupied.

**BAGSHOT :** Seventy-five per cent of the roads and sewers were completed.

Sixty families (involving one hundred and thirty persons) were re-housed in permanent houses during the year, forty-five of these in new Council houses, the remainder in existing Council houses.

During the year, forty-six houses were erected by private enterprise and there were twenty-seven under construction, including six Almshouses at Windlesham.

### **Rural Housing Survey:—**

The housing survey was continued during the year.

The total number of houses now surveyed is 1,789, and these have been categorised as follows:—

1. Satisfactory in all respects	...	...	...	...	292
2. Minor Defects	...	...	...	...	360
3. Requiring repair, structural alterations or improvements	...	...	...	...	962
4. Appropriate for re-conditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act	...	...	...	...	19
5. Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable expense	...	...	...	...	156
6. Percentage now surveyed	...	...	...	...	90%

### **SQUATTERS.**

#### **Temporary Housing Accommodation.**

##### **Chobham Camp, Chobham Common:—**

A considerable amount of time and attention has been devoted to improving the living conditions of the families who took up residence at this camp when the "squattling" movement took place in 1946. Ranges, sinks and drainage thereto, additional partitions and closets had been provided by the end of the year, in addition to the placing and commencement of a contract for special treatment to the roofs. Water supply by the standpipe system was discontinued and each hut was connected to the main supply. Some of the larger huts were converted for occupation by several family units. A resident warden was appointed for care and maintenance duties. By the end of the year 100 families were in residence at this former military camp, which had in some measure eased the overcrowding of permanent houses.

##### **Former Civil Defence Camp, Bagshot:—**

Further improvements were carried out at this camp, including the conversion and occupation of previously unused huts,

which increased the number of family units to 17. Each hut was connected to the water supply, sinks and drainage thereto provided, also additional partitions to some huts. This Camp is situated on land which will eventually form part of the Bagshot Housing Scheme.

## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

### **Milk Supply:—**

The following are the number of milk vendors on the Registers :—

Cowkeepers who are retail traders ... ..	17
Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders ... ..	44
Cowkeepers who are wholesale and retail traders ... ..	7
Retail purveyors whose premises are within the area ...	4
Retail purveyors whose premises were outside the area ...	3
Dealers who have been granted Bottling Licences ... ..	1
Dealers who have been granted Supplementary Licences	3
Dealers who have been granted Pasteurisers Licences ...	1
Dealers who have been granted Special Designation Licences ... ..	5

One hundred and twenty inspections of cowsheds and dairies were made and improvements were carried out at seven premises.

### **Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1946.**

#### **Tuberculin Tested Milk:—**

Fifteen samples were taken and submitted for the methylene blue reduction tests and bacteriological examination. Two local producers failed to attain the required standard for cleanliness. The required standard was attained after further investigation and advice.

#### **Accredited Milk:—**

Forty samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Seven local producers failed to reach the required standard for cleanliness on first sampling. After further investigation all producers attained the required standard with the exception of one whose licence to produce Accredited milk was suspended.

#### **Ungraded Milk:—**

Seven samples were taken and all were of a satisfactory standard of cleanliness. The premises where these ungraded



milks are produced do not satisfy the standard required for an Accredited Licence.

### **Pasteurised Milk:—**

Four samples were taken and all passed the required tests showing adequate pasteurisation and cleanliness.

### **Milk Supply:—**

The following is a list of licensed producers of Designated Milk in the area :—

#### **Tuberculin Tested**

J. D. Vestey, Pankhurst Farm, West End, Chobham.  
W. A. Thompson, Larkenshaw Farm, Chobham.  
R. A. Gerrish, Westcroft Park, Chobham.  
Mrs. M. M. J. Coe, Windlesham Hall Farm, Windlesham.  
H. F. & R. Martin, Bagshot Park, Bagshot.  
Brig. Gen. S. E. Hollebhone, Lightwater Lodge, Lightwater.  
E. Morris, Valley Wood Farm, Chobham.  
V. E. Cornelius, Elmwood Farm, Windlesham.

#### **Accredited**

H. Cherryman, Bullhousen Farm, Bisley.  
H. R. Gosden & Son, Fellow Green Farm, West End.  
A. J. Lewry, School Farm, Bisley.  
W. J. Wooldridge, Hallgrove Farm, Bagshot.  
N. A. Roake, Flexlands Farm, Chobham.  
T. W. Elliott & Sons, Elm Grove Farm, Bisley.  
T. Henwood, Stafford Lake Farm, Bisley.

### **Pasteuriser's Licence granted by Bagshot R.D.C.:—**

J. Thomson (E. D. Searle), Updown Hill Dairy, Windlesham.

### **Ice Cream:—**

There are two dealers who make their own ice cream locally on premises registered with the Council. Samples of these have been taken from time to time and usually have reached a satisfactory standard of purity. All mixtures are boiled before being frozen. This is necessary in order to ensure a pure product, but in addition, scrupulous cleanliness of the hands of the worker and strict attention to detail in boiling utensils and cleanliness are also required.

The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations made by the Ministry of Health under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, came

into force on May 1st, 1947. There is still, however, difficulty in obtaining the necessary apparatus for carrying out the Regulations, particularly as regards cooling machines.

### Meat and Other Foods:—

In the Bagshot Rural District, prior to the war, there were six slaughterhouses. These slaughterhouses were situated: two in Chobham, one in Sunningdale, two in West End and one in Bagshot.

171 inspections were made where food is stored, prepared or sold.

The following foods were examined and found to be unsound and were voluntarily surrendered and satisfactorily disposed of:—

2 tins Meat.	7 tins Marmalade.
170 tins Milk.	9 lbs. Sugar.
34 tins Baked Beans.	2 lbs. Scotch Oats.
16 tins Sausages.	2 pkts. Shredded Wheat.
1 tin Corned Beef Hash.	1 pkt. Wheat Flakes.
57 tins Peas.	3 lbs. Flour.
8 tins Pilchards.	6 sts. Herrings.
3 tins Pork Luncheon Meat.	9 tins Silver Hake.
1 tin Beetroot.	1 tin Apple Pulp.
8 tins Meat and Veg.	1 box Haddock.
23 tins Stewed Steak.	8 tins Mixed Vegetables.
87 lbs. Prunes.	3 pkts. Pudding.
57½ lbs. Biscuits.	1 tin Damsons.
20 tins Salmon.	3 tins Spinach.
8 tins Sardines.	1 tin Fruit Salad.
1 tin Steak and Kidney	4 tins Crayfish.
Pudding.	2 tins Ox Tongue.
1 tin Potted Meat.	6 lbs. Sausage Meat.
18 tins Peaches.	36 lbs. Sausages.
1 tin Golden Syrup.	2 tins Grapefruit.
9 tins Irish Stew.	1 tin Lambs Tongue.
17 pkts. Cake Mixture.	1 pkt. Biscuits.
1 pkt. Crisp Bread.	6 tins Green Beans.
10 tins Spaghetti.	2 tins Minced Beef Loaf.
10 tins Jam.	6 lbs. Sweets.
2½ lbs. Cheese.	3½ sts. Haddock.
16½ lbs. Butter.	3½ sts. Hake.
4 tins Carrots.	4 Poultry (plucked).
18 tins Tomatoes.	110 lbs. Butter Beans.

24 tins Soup.	1 tin Tomato Juice.
5 lbs. Bacon.	1 tin Lobster.
117 lbs. Lobster.	1 bottle Seikaker.
128 tins Herrings.	6 pkts. Barley Flour.
1 tin Plums.	4 bottles Pickles.
1 tin Macaroni.	2 bottles Olives.
230 lbs. Corned Beef.	5 bottles Orange Juice.
16 lbs. Offal.	3 jars Mincemeat.
328 lbs. Beef.	1 Sandwich Spread.
1 tin Sausage Meat.	

### **Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928:—**

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Bagshot Rural District during 1947:—

Articles	Analysed		Adulterated or deteriorated		Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal		
Milk ... ..	62	16	9	4	1	1
Custard Powder ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Drugs ... ..	—	3	—	—	—	—
Malted Wheaten Food	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meat Extract ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Yoghourt ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	62	23	9	4	1	1

## **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

### **Scarlet Fever:—**

Only six cases were notified during the year compared with seven in the previous year. Five of these cases were treated in Hospital. All made an uncomplicated recovery and were discharged after approximately three weeks' isolation, except in one case following a severe burn which required prolonged treatment.

The septic type of case which was of frequent occurrence prior to the last war was not encountered.

One was able to treat each case in a separate cubicle and this is undoubtedly the most satisfactory way of treating scarlet fever in hospital.

The cases, mainly in school children, were of the sporadic type and not associated in any way either at school or at home.

### **Diphtheria:—**

Only one case of diphtheria was notified as in the previous year. Efforts to have this child and other children in the family immunised had failed in the past, but fortunately there were no further cases in the family. The case was a particularly severe one, going on to paralysis and necessitating treatment in hospital for over three months.

• Three further cases were admitted to hospital under suspicion of diphtheria but were not confirmed as such.

This low incidence of diphtheria emphasises the efficacy of diphtheria immunisation and the efficiency with which it is carried out by all concerned, not forgetting the useful propaganda work done by Health Visitors.

It is now the practice to give a reinforcing dose of A.P.T. to children entering school at 5 years of age in addition to the original course of inoculation at one year. This has been carried out in all the elementary schools in the district.

### **Diphtheria Immunisation:—**

The following represents approximately the position regarding the state of diphtheria immunisation on the 31st December, 1947.

During the year 1947 one hundred and seventy-two children of pre-school and school age were completely immunised with Alum Precipitated Toxoid. In addition to the above one hundred and eighty-two reinforcing inoculations were given at schools and clinics.

The Surrey County Council have been responsible for securing immunisation of a large number of children of pre-school age in the district and facilities have been available at their Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics throughout the year.

The following is the estimated position showing the percentage of children immunised in the district :—

#### **Estimated Population of Children :**

Under five years ... ..	1,060
Percentage immunised ... ..	60%
Five to fourteen years ... ..	2,130
Percentage immunised ... ..	84%

From a survey of local elementary schools it is evident that over ninety per cent. of the children in attendance have been inoculated against Diphtheria. Records of children immunised in private practice or at private schools are not available.

The population represents the Registrar-General's estimate at mid-year 1947.

It should be noted that diphtheria immunisation is not usually carried out until a child is approaching one year of age.

### **Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis):—**

Several cases of this alarming infection occurred in the summer months.

The first two cases occurred in Burrow Hill in June. One, a boy of 3 years, made a complete recovery after a few weeks' treatment in the Isolation Hospital, and the other, a girl of 2 years, was left with some residual paralysis.

The third case, a boy of 13, occurred in Chobham Village in September. He was discharged from Ottershaw Hospital after one month's treatment with some slight weakness of the arm, and referred for orthopædic supervision. Full recovery is expected. The fourth case, an adult female, occurred in September and was admitted to Ottershaw Isolation Hospital for treatment. This was a case with no paralysis and complete recovery ensued in a few weeks.

Two further children were admitted to a general hospital for treatment where they were not considered sufficiently typical to notify. Nevertheless, for purposes of control it was considered wise to regard these as presumptive cases and the usual precautions were observed with contacts as regards exclusion from school and from social activities. One case was also notified in a German prisoner of war from the camp at Chobham.

It will be observed that paralysis did not occur in fifty per cent. of the cases and some of the cases were adults. The name infantile paralysis is, therefore, misleading and should be dropped for poliomyelitis.

# **Notifiable Infectious Diseases:—**

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	6	5	—
Diphtheria ... ..	1	4*	—
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid Fever) ... ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	2	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	82	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	4	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..	5	3	—
Polioencephalitis ... ..	1	—	—

\*Includes observation cases.

**Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis):—**  
According to Age Groups.

AGE		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Polio-myelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Polio-encephalitis
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
5-9 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 years	...	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	44	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-34 years	...	...	—	2	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-44 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 years	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>		—	6	1	—	1	2	—	82	4	—	5	—	—	—	1

### Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox ...		2	—	1	—	—	6	2	—	18	8	3
German Measles	—	—		1	3	5	4	33	—	—	—	—
Mumps ...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer weekly returns of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by medical practitioners.

### Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years ...	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—25 years ...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 years ...	...	1	2	—	1	1	—	—
35—45 years ...	...	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
45—55 years ...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 years ...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Unspecified ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	5	2	1	4	3	—	—

### Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 172:—

No action was found necessary under the above Act and Regulations.









